Attachment No. 1 -- Copy of Wire Story

Louisville, Ky., March 28 (UPI) -- Two new and illuminating points were added today to the ever-growing question of cigarette-smoking and lung cancer.

Point one was that cancer-causing compounds known to appear in tobacco smoke, are not present in high enough amounts to account for the enormous increase in lung cancer in men over the past 30 years.

Point two was that the damage wrought by long-standing but low-grade viral infections could prepare the bronchial tree and the lungs for a cancer-triggering action by cigarette smoke.

Point one was made by Dr. Benjamin Van Duuren (correct) of New York University and point two belonged to Dr. George N. Papanicolaou, whose "smear" test for uterine cervical cancer made him one of the great benefactors of the female sex.

They and Dr. Alton Ochsner, the distinguished New Orleans surgeon who was among the first scientists to connect lung cancer with cigarette smoking, discussed the newest phases of the question at a seminar on cancer research sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

In conceding that known cancer-causing chemicals in cigarette smoke were not sufficient in amounts to account for lung cancer, Van Duuren said these chemicals were contained in pipe and cigar smoke in much higher amounts than in cigarette smoke. Yet statistical studies show that cigar and pipe smokers are much less susceptible to lung cancer than cigarette smokers.

Van Duuren reasoned that there must be other cancer-causing compounds in cigarette smoke which have not been identified. He considers the chemical proof of a connection between smoking and lung cancer to be overwhelming although not conclusive.

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